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► To cite this version:

Yohan Boichut, Pierre-Cyrille Heam. A Theoretical Limit for Safety Verification Techniques with Regular Fix-point Computations. [Research Report] RR-6411, INRIA. 2008, pp.6. inria-00204579v2

HAL Id: inria-00204579

<https://hal.inria.fr/inria-00204579v2>

Submitted on 15 Jan 2008

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A Theoretical Limit for Safety Verification Techniques with Regular Fix-point Computations

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N° 6411

Janvier 2008

Thème SYM

 ***rapport
de recherche***

A Theoretical Limit for Safety Verification Techniques with Regular Fix-point Computations

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Thème SYM — Systèmes symboliques
Équipes-Projets CASSIS et PAREO

Rapport de recherche n° 6411 — Janvier 2008 — 6 pages

Abstract: In computer aided verification, the reachability problem is particularly relevant for safety analyses. Given a regular tree language L , a term t and a relation R , the reachability problem consists in deciding whether a sequence of terms, beginning with a term of L and terminating on t and such that two successive terms of this sequence are in relation according to R , is constructable. In this case, the term t is said to be reachable, otherwise it is said unreachable. This problem is decidable for particular kinds of relations, but it is known to be undecidable in general, even if L is finite. Several approaches to tackle the unreachability problem are based on the computation of an R -closed regular language containing L . In this paper we show a theoretical limit to this kind of approaches for this problem.

Key-words: Reachability problem, regular tree languages, undecidable, theoretical limit.

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Une limite théorique pour les techniques de vérification point-fixe

Résumé : Le problème d'atteignabilité est un point central pour les techniques dites de vérification. Etant donné un langage d'arbre L , un terme t et une relation R , le problème d'atteignabilité se résume à la question suivante : peut-on construire une séquence de termes partant d'un terme de L et terminant sur t telle que, deux éléments successifs de cette séquence soient en relation par R ? Ce problème est, dans le cas général, indécidable, même si L est un ensemble fini. Si en effet il existe une telle séquence, alors le terme est atteignable. Dans le cas contraire, il est dit inatteignable. Plusieurs approches proposent de calculer un langage régulier contenant L et clos par R dans le but de démontrer qu'un terme est inatteignable. Dans ce papier, nous montrons que ces méthodes sont limitées théoriquement pour cette problématique.

Mots-clés : Langages réguliers d'arbres, atteignabilité, indécidable, limites théoriques.

We assume that the reader is familiar with basic notions and notations on terms and on bottom-up tree automata. For a general reference see [4].

1 Introduction

In this paper we show a theoretical limit of regular fix-point techniques used for reachability analyses.

Automatic verification of software systems is one of the most challenging research problems in computer aided verification. In this context, regular model-checking has been proposed as a general framework for analysing and verifying infinite state systems. In this framework, systems are modelled using regular representations: configurations of the systems are modelled by finite words or trees (of unbounded size) and the dynamic of the systems is modelled by a relation \mathcal{R} (in practice a transducer or a (term) rewriting system). Then, safety analysis of the system is reduced to the computation of regular languages closed under a relation \mathcal{R} : given a regular language L , a relation \mathcal{R} and a regular set L_P of *bad configurations*, the question is to decide whether $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \cap L_P = \emptyset$ where \mathcal{R}^* is the reflexive transitive closure of \mathcal{R} . Since $\mathcal{R}^*(L)$ is in general neither regular nor computable, several approaches handle restricted cases for this problem [6, 5, 10, 13].

However, modelling real systems leads in general out of decidable cases. In this context, several regular fix-point automatic [3] or human guided techniques [11, 8, 7] were developed in order to prove safety properties. The goal of these techniques is to compute a regular language K_{over} containing L and which is \mathcal{R} -closed. The language K_{over} is an over approximation of $\mathcal{R}^*(L)$ (for language inclusion) and if $K_{\text{over}} \cap L_P = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \cap L_P = \emptyset$. This approach has been successfully used in order to prove safety of security protocols [9, 15, 14, 12, 2] or recently for static analysis of JAVA programs [1].

In this direction we cannot get away from the question to know whether this kind of fix-point approaches can always be used to prove safety of systems in the following sense: given the model of a system by a regular language L and a relation \mathcal{R} , for any language L_P such that $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \cap L_P = \emptyset$, does there exist an \mathcal{R} -closed regular language K_{over} containing L and satisfying $K_{\text{over}} \cap L_P = \emptyset$? This issue can also be formalised as follows: does the following equality hold

$$L = \bigcap_{\mathcal{R}^*(L) \subseteq K, \mathcal{R}(K) \subseteq K} K,$$

where the intersection is restricted to regular languages?

In this paper we give a negative answer to this question.

2 Main result

Proposition 1 *Let $L = \{f(A, A)\}$, $\mathcal{R} = \{f(x, y) \rightarrow f(h(x), h(y)), f(h(x), h(y)) \rightarrow f(x, y), f(h(x), A) \rightarrow A, f(A, h(x)) \rightarrow A\}$ where x and y are variables. One has $A \notin \mathcal{R}^*(L)$ but*

$$A \in \bigcap_{L \subseteq K, \mathcal{R}(K) \subseteq K} K.$$

PROOF. Let $H = \{f(h^k(A), h^\ell(A)) \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$. First we claim that $\mathcal{R}^*(L) = H$. Starting from $f(A, A)$ and using the rule $f(x, y) \rightarrow f(h(x), h(y))$, one has $L \subseteq H \subseteq \mathcal{R}^*(L)$. Moreover, H is obviously closed by the rule $f(h(x), h(y)) \rightarrow f(x, y)$. Therefore, since the two rules $f(h(x), A) \rightarrow A$ and $f(A, h(x)) \rightarrow A$ cannot be applied to terms in H , it follows that $\mathcal{R}^*(L) = H$, proving the claim. Furthermore, $A \notin \mathcal{R}^*(L(A))$. Moreover one can easily prove that $\mathcal{R}^*(L)$ is not regular using classical pumping arguments.

Secondly, let K_{over} be a regular language such that $L(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq K_{\text{over}}$ and $R(K_{\text{over}}) \subseteq K_{\text{over}}$. Let also S be the regular language $\{f(h^k(A), h^\ell(A)) \mid k \geq 0, \ell \geq 0\}$. Since $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \subseteq K_{\text{over}}$, $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \cap S \subseteq K_{\text{over}} \cap S$. Using the claim, one has $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \cap S = \mathcal{R}^*(L)$. Consequently $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \subseteq K_{\text{over}} \cap S$. Now, it is well known that the intersection of two regular tree languages is regular too. Thus $K_{\text{over}} \cap S$ is regular. However $\mathcal{R}^*(L)$ is not regular. Consequently, the inclusion $\mathcal{R}^*(L) \subset K_{\text{over}} \cap S$ is strict. So let t be an element of $K_{\text{over}} \cap S \setminus \mathcal{R}^*(L)$. The term t is of the form $t = f(h^k(A), h^\ell(A))$ with $k \neq \ell$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $k > \ell$. Since K_{over} is \mathcal{R} -closed and using the rule $f(h(x), h(y)) \rightarrow f(x, y)$, the term $f(h^{k-\ell}(A), A)$ is in K_{over} . Now the rule $f(h(x), A) \rightarrow A$ can be applied on $f(h^{k-\ell}(A), A)$. Consequently, K_{over} being \mathcal{R} -closed, it follows that $A \in K$, which concludes the proof. \square

Thus, we have shown that A will be in every over-approximation computed by a regular fix-point technique. So, we won't be able to show it unreachable.

3 Conclusion

Undoubtedly, regular fix-point techniques mentioned previously have led to great results as seen in introduction. Nevertheless, they are disarmed against the problem illustrated in Proposition 1. This raises several open questions:

- Can we decide whether

$$\mathcal{R}^*(L) = \bigcap_{L \subseteq K, \mathcal{R}(K) \subseteq K, K \text{ regular}} K?$$

- If the answer is no, does there exist decidable conditions on L and \mathcal{R} such that the above equality holds?
- How regular fix-point approaches may be extended in order to handle more cases?

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Éditeur
INRIA - Domaine de Voluceau - Rocquencourt, BP 105 - 78153 Le Chesnay Cedex (France)
<http://www.inria.fr>
ISSN 0249-6399